

YOUR
EACHES
LIES
is the time.

found at my
one of
CERIES

INS

ALL DISTRICT.
The young people were invited by G. W. Briggs last evening in honor of Miss Briggs' birthday. The program showed the esteem in which the town is held. The afternoon was spent in playing games and contests from the phonograph. At half past four a treat of ice cream was served, cake being cut by Miss Briggs. Many in the audience were glad to welcome Norway back again. A millinery just received Stearns'. Adv.

AST PERU.
A man and family of Auburn ending their vacation at Worthley Pond.

Varney of Waterville, after spending a week with D. C. Kidder, has gone to visit her sister, Mrs. Kidder.

A man has finished work for

at East Peru began this

Mr. Alice K. Irish at

Worthley Pond with

Smith of East Dixfield,

who has been at home

and wife of Cleve

is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hol-

liday, wife, who have

at W. H. Cox's, have gone

to work.

wife and daughter, Eva,

Mass., are visiting his

Irish, and family.

of Portland is at the

home, B. D. Packard,

and wife of Canton, and

family were at E. E.

day, who works at Hart-

for a week.

'11 Pay

\$1.00

FOR YOUR

MOUNTAIN PEN

Short Time Only

You Buy a Crocker

INK-TITE

Pen, here

taken in exchange for each new pen purchased!

perfected "Ink-Tite" is the

filling, non-leaking pen

Crocker "Ink-Tite" Pen is

to be a FAR BETTER

you have ever known.

Your Old Pen Now

DON'T WAIT

VARD KING

Maine

GRAY'S

Business College

LAND, MAINE

PHRANK L. GRAY

The Oxford County Citizen.

A. E. Herrick 6-10-14

VOLUME XX - NUMBER 19.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

"TO ARMS! TO KILL!"
Cries Europe. "To Work! To
Save!" Replies America

(Reprinted from The Music Trades of
Sept. 12, 1914.)

Man to live must apply himself to agriculture, to industry, to commerce. As the great nations of Europe have not only suspended or ceased these activities but given themselves over to destruction it devolves upon the people of the Western continent to devote themselves, with greater assiduity than ever, to work so that they may be in a position to supply the urgent needs of the European nations during the period of conflict and indeed for some time thereafter, for the war, even when ended, will leave Europe in a condition of indescribable exhaustion and desolation.

Thus the situation has created what is called "opportunities" for us. If we seize upon these opportunities in a narrow, selfish, purely commercial spirit we may temporarily profit, but we shall ultimately fail, because we shall not build on that solid foundation which can alone secure us permanent success.

The duration of the war will depend on many factors outside those of armaments, of victories or defeats by land or by sea, which are generally treated of in the press.

The probable entry into the conflict of Italy, Turkey and the various Balkan States will tend to prolong the struggle.

Then, too, the forces engaged are such that no particular victory, one way or another, will bring matters to a climax.

If the British army in Belgium and France is defeated, if the French army is almost annihilated, if Paris is invested it would not end the war, just as it would not end the war if the German fleet were wiped out and both Berlin and Vienna were besieged by the Russians.

The issues involved are tremendous. Each side already realizes what the price is that it would have to pay in case of defeat.

England's statesmen admit publicly that her very empire is at stake.

The Kaiser announces that the very existence of Germany is at stake.

The French cabinet publicly declares that the maintenance of France as a first-class power is at stake.

Belgium, even Holland, realizes that in case Germany is victorious she will occupy both countries, and so with the possession of Antwerp, the second largest port in the world, and with Rotterdam the outlet for the trade of the Rhine, she will at one stroke be able to dispose of and ultimately control the commerce of the seas.

England, Germany, France, Holland stand to lose the colonies that have made them rich.

France stands to be reduced to a third-rate power. Germany and Austria stand to be broken up into their constituent kingdoms and nationalities, besides being Posen, Galicia, made part of a new buffer State of Poland under Russian domination.

Russia stands to lose nothing but perhaps a million of men—which she can readily afford—and Russia Poland.

We see, therefore, how mistakes these are who would make us believe that the only real issue is one of Tanton or Hay domination, into which, will not due reason, the English and the French and perhaps other nations to come have infected themselves.

The real fight is for the control of the trade and commerce of the world, and that brings the present main issue between England and Germany, whatever the original or side issues may have been.

That is why the English Premier and Lord Kitchener are rousing England, and it is also why the German Emperor has called out even the lads of sixteen and the old men of sixty.

In considering this question of the probable duration of the war we must be guided by the events of previous wars in the last century, and particularly not by the events of the Franco-German war in 1870.

In the first place, since the days of Napoleon the nations have never been so universally involved nor have they been so universally prepared nor have the issues at stake been so tremendous.

For nearly half a century Europe has been an armed camp. For that reason

THE STORY OF OUR
BETHEL REFUGEE
Mrs. William Rogers Chapman
Gives Her Experiences in
The War Zone

CURTIS ELECTED
Oxford County Goes Democratic,
and Fred L. Edwards Representative From Bethel Dis-trict

Unofficial returns from state election, which have been received from all except a dozen small towns and partially revised by postal card reports from town clerks, gave Oakley O. Curtis, Portland's Democratic Mayor, a lead of 3,300 over Governor W. T. Halves, his Republican opponent. The standing was 58,497 for Halves, 61,832 for Curtis and 17,360 for Hubert P. Gardner, the Progressive candidate.

Unofficial figures on the Congressional contests were as follows:

First District, complete—Asher C. Hinds, R., 17,017; J. C. Seante, D., 16,326; Walter C. Emerson, P., 2,311. Hinds' plurality 691.

Second District (ten towns missing)—Harold M. Sewall, R., 10,910; Daniel J. McGillicuddy, D., 16,341; Alton C. Wheeler, P., 6,233. McGillicuddy's plurality, 5,425.

Third District (13 towns missing)—John A. Peters, R., 19,161; Wm. R. Pattangill, D., 17,490; E. M. Thompson, P., 3,472. Peters' plurality, 1,017.

Fourth District (25 towns missing)

—Frank E. Guernsey, R., 11,631; Charles W. Mullin, D., 9,285; Delmont Merrill, P., 4,902. Guernsey's plurality, 2,346.

Complete, unofficial returns for the state legislature also were at hand. The Republicans will have a majority of three in the Senate and the Democrats a lead of five in the lower branch and a majority of two or joint ballot, if the standing indicated by these returns is not changed by the official reports in closely contested districts.

The complexion of the legislature apparently will be as follows:

Senate: 17 Republicans and 14 Democrats.

House: 67 Republicans, 78 Democrats, 5 Progressives and one Democrat-Progressive.

Joint ballot: 84 Republicans, 92 Democrats, 5 Progressives and one Democrat-Progressive.

There was no change in the indicated pluralities of Maine's three Republican and one Democratic congressmen. Returns for State Auditing from nine cities and 78 towns gave Auditor Timothy F. Callahan, Republican, 20,710; J. Edward Sullivan, of Bangor, Democrat, 21,123, and Merton L. Goodrich (Prog.), 5,002.

Twenty-four towns and eight cities, voted 18,888 in favor and 8,724 against the approval of the public utilities act passed by the last legislature.

The following officers were elected in Oxford County:

State Senator.—Young A. Thurston, Andover, D.

County Attorney.—Albert Beliveau, Rumford, D.

Clerk of Courts.—Ernest J. Record, Paris, D.

Register of Deeds, Eastern.—George L. Saiborn, Norway, D.

Register of Deeds, Western.—Dear A. Ballard, Fryeburg, R.

Sheriff.—County Treasurer.—Howard D. Smith, Norway, D.

Representatives to Legislature.—Walter G. Morse, Rumford, R.

Charles E. Cold, Denmark, R.

Leslie E. McElvaine, Waterford, D.

Oscar E. Turner, Hartford, D.

Burton W. Goodwin, Mexico, D.

Fred L. Edwards, Bethel, D.

George W. Q. Perham, Woodstock, Prog.

At the time of going to press it was not possible to get official returns from all the towns in the County and only a few are given this week from what could be learned by telephone.

BETHEL.—M. T. G.

MRS. CHAPMAN'S STORY.

We sailed on the Saxonian from New York, on June 11 and had a delightful trip to Patras, Greece, stopping to visit the cities, at Mafra, Gibraltar, Genoa and Naples.

From Patras with a special courier, Miss Stone, an American, we made a tour of Greece including Olympia, Corinth, Acro-Corinth, Eleusis, Athens and Piraeus, sailing through the Gulf of Corinth and the famous Corinthian canal.

Little did we think as we visited these ancient cities, stood on the hill of the Acropolis, and recalled the wars of Ancient history that had made ruins of what was once so famous for its beauty, that within one month, a war would be raging in Europe which would eclipse any war of ancient times.

While we were in Athens, the fatal shots were fired that were the sparks to ignite the gunpowder keg of Germany. We saw the great warship Goeben in the harbor of Patras, and as we sailed up the Dalmatian coast to Trieste, we heard "some wirelesses" tell, what might happen between Austria and Serbia before the question of the assassination was settled. Yet we thought not of war—as we rode from Trieste to Vienna, to Budapest, saw the wonderful fields ripe for the harvest and along the fertile river beds of the Danube, saw fields of grain that would rival our own golden harvests of the Middle West. Men and women worked side by side in the fields and their houses seemed neat and comfortable.

In Hungary we learned of the poverty from excessive taxation and how like

the days of Napoleon the nations have never been so universally involved nor have they been so universally prepared nor have the issues at stake been so tremendous.

For nearly half a century Europe has been an armed camp. For that reason

we must be guided by the events of previous wars in the last century, and particularly not by the events of the Franco-German war in 1870.

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OXFORD COUNTY FAIR

SEPT. 15, 16, 17.

Helps and Hints for the Fair

You will of course come to the Great Fair. Why not kill two birds with one shot? Here is where you can do it, come to the Fair and come to our store and see the great display of Fall and Winter Merchandise. The display is well worth your time to look over and see what Dame Fashion says is correct. We are sure that when you inspect our NEW MERCHANDISE, you will find the quality right and priced right.

Suits and Coats

Ladies! The new styles are here! Every new fashion feature is represented in our line, the correct materials, the proper colorings, etc. Why not select your Fall Suit or Coat now? By doing so you are one of the first to wear the new styles, you enjoy a longer period of service.

SUITS AT \$12.50 of Cheviot, a faultlessly tailored suit, a very desirable style at a very low price when considering quality. Lined to waist with satin, has velvet collar and cuffs, back neatly trimmed with buttons. A very desirable skirt with pleats at sides, only \$12.50.

SUITS AT \$15—Best quality Cheviot, has new style, velvet trimmed, with buttons, very neat cuffs, button trimmed, velvet and buttons in back. Skirt has inverted pleats at sides, colors brown, green and navy. An exceptionally good value.

SUITS AT \$16.50—Of imported French weave, has the new collar and wide revers, trimmed with braided-covered buttons, the back nicely trimmed with buttons. The skirt is made on a yoke, trimmed with large soft material-covered buttons, pleats at sides, colors green, navy and copenhagen.

SUITS AT \$19.00—Of Gabardine, a new material, has velvet collar, neat cuffs, trimmed with buttons, neatly trimmed in back, skirt made on a yoke, trimmed with buttons. Skirt has several pleats, a very desirable suit.

SUITS AT \$23.50—Of Gabardine cloth, has wide belt effect, in center back is wide buckle, velvet trimming and buttons, coat lined with best quality satin, newest style skirt with pleats, a splendid suit for \$23.50.

The New Coats

The coats this season are longer and come in three-quarters, seven-eights and full length, in loose and semi-fitted styles. The most notable styles embodies the semi-fitted effect and flare skirt. Mixtures, invisible plaids and stripes, rough materials in a wide range of colorings.

LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS \$7.50 TO \$19.
CHILDREN'S COATS, \$3.98 TO \$10.00

Dress Skirts

Separate skirts to wear with shirt waists, always dressy enough for most occasions. Our line of skirts is very large and varied. There is a new style shown to suit every taste. The long tunics effects are leading.

DRESS SKIRTS of Storm Serge with Russian tunic, button trimmed, \$4.50, \$4.98.

SKIRTS of Best Quality Imported French Serge, \$4.50, \$4.98.

SKIRTS of Wool Taffeta, fine quality, \$5.98.

Other skirts from \$4.98 to \$8.00.

Shirt Waists

Beautiful new styles for Fall—smart tailored made, dainty lingerie waists, exquisite silk waists. Many new features are brought out.

WAISTS OF FANCY CREPE, 98c, has collar, cuffs and vest of Pique, finished with buttons, a splendid value, only 98c.

WAISTS OF SHEER VOILE, \$1.98, beautifully trimmed with solid embroidery and German Val. lace, Dutch collar, lace trimmed. Another style of Voile with entire front beautifully trimmed with Swiss embroidery and German Val. lace, Dutch collar trimmed with Swiss embroidery and lace, very choice styles for \$1.98.

MESSALINE SIDE WAISTS, \$2.98, fine quality, reinforced across back, has new turn over collar, front neatly trimmed with clusters of silk loops, colors, navy, black and brown.

New Dress Goods

Just the right weaves and colors in Fall Dress Goods. The assortment is very large including new weaves in plain colors and plaids. Plaids are immensely popular this season. We do not know how prettier plaids could be designed than those we are showing this season.

Plaids, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Plain Color Dress Goods, 25c to \$1.50 yard.

A Good Time to Buy Blankets

In preparing for this Fall we have gathered from the very best makers and the very best values obtainable.

There are a great many kinds, representing every wantable size, weight and quality.

Blankets from 99c to \$7.50.

Thomas Smiley

NORWAY - MAINE

COME IN AND EXAMINE OUR

NEW LINE OF STOVES

Atlanta, One Clarion and the different makes of Portland Stove Foundry Co., and Wood & Bishop Co.

A FULL LINE OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION

G. L. THURSTON & SON,
BETHEL, MAINE

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Mr. Robert Snodgrass of Berlin was in town, Sunday.

Mrs. A. E. Herrick was in Portland one day last week.

The Ladies' Aid will have their Harvest Fair, Oct. 22nd.

Mrs. Emma Perkins of Auburn is the guest of Mrs. J. C. Billings.

Mr. Paul Thurston was in Boston and New York on business last week.

Mr. Harold Rich returned to his studies at Williams College, Monday.

Mr. Guy Kendall of Gorham, N. H., was calling on friends in town, Sunday.

Mr. Winfield Wight was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Wight the first of the week.

Mrs. Sophronia Coburn and Mrs. Evelyn Coburn went to Bryant's Pond, Thursday.

Mr. Albert Burke and Mr. Albert Clark went to Boston, Sunday, to spend a few days.

Miss Janet Merrill of Cambridge, Mass., is visiting her aunt, Miss Mary B. Merrill.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. W. O. Straw, Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Miss Marion Mansfield left Monday to enter Smith College. Mrs. Mansfield accompanied her.

Mrs. George Harlow has returned after spending several weeks with relatives at Brattleboro, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hamlin of Parfis were guests of Miss L. M. Stearns a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Tuell returned home, Tuesday, after spending a week with relatives in Westport.

Mr. Benjamin Kimball has returned from Massachusetts, having spent several weeks with relatives.

Miss Stella and Beulah Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass., are visiting relatives in Bethel and Hanover.

The grangers are to hold their Harvest Fair, Oct. 1st. All committees are to collect for their tables.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Twitchell of Gorham, N. H., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Burke last week.

Mrs. Adelaidie Wentworth called on Saturday, and will soon visit Bethel and spend a few days as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dorahue and daughter, Mrs. Ella Berkswit, of Berlin were guests at T. B. Burke's, Sunday.

Mrs. Ermine Babideau of Milan, N. H., returned to Bethel, Monday, to enter Gould's Academy for her junior year.

Mrs. Clara Arno of Gorham, N. H., came to Bethel, Saturday, to visit at the home of E. L. Arno, returning to her home, Monday.

Miss Ruby Pushard has returned to her home in Wiscasset, Me., after spending a few weeks with her brother, Mr. H. B. Pushard.

Ivan W. Arno returned Thursday evening from Portsmouth, N. H., where he has been working during the summer at "The Wentworth."

Congressman D. J. McCallum drew a large crowd at the rally last Thursday evening. He was entertained at Mr. F. L. Edwards'.

Mrs. William Keller and three daughters of Brockton, Mass., were guests of Mrs. Keller's brother, Mr. Edward Day, and family, recently.

Mr. Summerville, Mr. Thomas La Rue, Mr. Merle Swan and Mr. A. Van Den Kerckhoven attended the fair at Sherbrooke last week, going by automobile.

Master Warren Blockinger returned to his home in Portland, Sunday after spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Young. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Young accompanied him.

Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Carlson returned to their home in Dorchester, Mass., Monday, after spending several weeks with Mrs. Carlson's parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Tuell.

Norway Fair is drawing its usual crowd this week.

Mrs. Webster Woodbury is in Bethel for a few weeks.

Mrs. John Kiltredge is spending several weeks at Bethel Inn.

Mr. Sidney Howe of Hanover visited his family in town, Monday.

Mr. J. W. McCubrey was in Portland the first of the week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Richardson are visiting at Mr. N. E. Richardson's.

Miss Florence Leighton of Portland is visiting her aunt, Mrs. F. E. Purrington.

Miss Arline Saunders is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Collins Morgan.

Mrs. J. U. Purrington and Miss Belle Purrington have returned from Andover, Mass.

Mr. Frank Leach has been spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Lucy Leach.

Rev. W. H. Clark was in Bethel, Friday, in the interest of the Youth's Companion.

Mr. W. H. Kimball of Stratford, N. H., was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Brown.

Mr. Fred P. Chandler and daughter, Hilda, from Auburn spent Sunday at Mr. F. S. Chandler's.

Miss L. M. Stearns' fall millinery opening will be this week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Miss Abbie Tuell of Fall River, Mass., is the guest of her brothers, Dr. F. B. and Gilbert Tuell.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Yates of Milan, N. H., were guests of relatives in town the first of the week.

Mr. Virgil Wight of Milan, N. H., is staying at Dr. L. H. Wight's and attending Gould's Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Chandler went to Norway, Tuesday, to visit their son and family, also to attend the Fair.

Mr. Ara Burgess returned from Lewiston, Saturday, where he has been spending a few weeks with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Brown have returned home after spending a few weeks with relatives in Harmony, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Mathewson of Fall River, Mass., and Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Tuell were in West Sumner, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cole have gone to Brockton, Mass., to attend the wedding of Mrs. Cole's son, Mr. Allison Lowe.

Mrs. G. A. Robertson and daughter, Josephine, of Augusta are guests of Mrs. Robertson's sister, Miss Maria Robertson.

Miss Fannie Mason is now able to dine at Maple Inn and a host of friends are congratulating her and wishing her a rapid recovery.

Mr. S. A. Parsons of Stoneham has arrived in town and is getting his new studio in the Masonic block ready for occupancy Sept. 21.

Miss Natalie True, who has been spending several weeks with relatives in town, returned to her home in Wiscasset, Mass., Saturday.

Mr. Gilbert Tuell returned to his home in Falmouth, Mass., Monday, after spending a week with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Tuell.

My fall coal is coming in.

Place your order now for

STOVE, EGG AND NUT COAL.

All sales must be strictly cash.

Do not ask for credit.

C. L. DAVIS

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

My line of School Supplies awaits your Inspection.

TABLETS, COMPOSITION BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS, PENCILS, PENS, ERASERS, RULERS, CRAYONS, COMPASSES, FOUNTAIN PENS, ETC.

I try to give just a little more value for the money wherever possible.

EDWARD KING,
Bethel, Maine.

MILLINERY OPENING

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

SEPT. 24, 25 & 26

Large and Attractive Line of All the Latest Shapes in
VELVET, SATIN and PLUSH HATS
FANCY FEATHERS and RIBBONS

L. M. STEARNS

New Fall Dress Goods, Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Sweaters, Mackinaws, etc.

Just opening New Goods. Come in and let us show you The Best Assortment of Fall Goods in Town.

Ceylon Rowe & Son

(See adv. for one pair doll's hose free.)

SCHOOL SHOES

FOR THE CHILDREN.

School commences very soon and why not start the children with a new pair of shoes.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

E. E. RANDALL

BETHEL, MAINE

GREEN SEAL CHOCOLATES

We have just received a line of the famous GREEN SEAL CHOCOLATES

In boxes that range from 35c to \$1.00.

THE BENEFIT BRAND

Extracts, Spices, Cocoa, Teas and Coffees of The Direct Importing Co.

A few cans of tea and coffee left that we are selling at a reduced price.

THE BETHEL FRUIT CO.

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Reveries—A Color Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

WHAT IT COSTS TO KEEP HOME

How You Spend More Than You Count

Majority of Men Earn Less Than Per Year

How to

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

WHAT IT COSTS TO KEEP HOUSE.

How You Spend More Than What Counts.

Majority of Men Earn Less Than \$600 Per Year.

How to divide the income so as to shelter, feed and clothe the family and leave something for the higher life was considered in a paper read before the Maine Federation of Women's clubs by Miss Cornelia Palmer, professor of home economics at the University of Maine. Miss Palmer said:

So much has been said in regard to the cost of living that we are becoming weary of the phrase and more weary with the struggle to reduce the cost within the limits of our various incomes. It has been said that man earns and woman spends. This is largely true of the family, although there are exceptions and both contribute to the income by outside labor. Because it is woman's function to a great degree to spend the money for the maintenance of the family it is important that she understand economic conditions and thus be enabled to spend more wisely. There is no doubt but that a woman understands the value and purchasing power of money much better if she has had an opportunity to earn money by her own labor. If she has never had this privilege then it will be necessary for her to study the problem more closely if she is to be fitted to spend to the best advantage.

SPENDING TO ADVANTAGE.

Our problem is not learning to live on the very smallest amount of money possible but learning to spend all we have to the very best advantage. This does not mean that we should not save if our income is sufficiently large to warrant it but that we shall provide for those under our care in such a way that they shall be most efficient and best able to fill their place in the world. Economy is not spending as little as possible but is spending thoughtfully and wisely. One person may wish to spend less on clothes in order to have more with which to buy books. Another may wish to live more simply in the home in order to have more money with which to travel. What is economy for one may not necessarily be for another. We must choose and decide what things are going to give us the best and most of life and what things we can afford to do without.

HAPPINESS THE AIM.

This is where home economics training is of inestimable value. It teaches us how to live the big, free, useful life. No matter what we do, happiness is our chief aim. We earn money that we may have it to spend in ways that will give us pleasure. Life and service is our chief end. And the better we are fitted for living—the greater service we can render and the larger our share of happiness will be.

We have thought sometimes that "Ignorance is bliss," but no longer does that appeal to the emancipated woman and even the men who have

Mr. Phillips had Stomach Trouble for More than Five Years.



Mr. W. R. Phillips, Jr., 138 Moreland Ave., Atlanta, Georgia, writes: "I had the catarrh and stomach trouble for more than five years and I faithfully tried all the medicines I saw advertised, and found they all failed to cure me. I then heard of Peruna and purchased six bottles, and after their use I soon discovered that I was well, safe and sound. I now weigh two hundred and ten pounds, and have never been sick since. Take Peruna! It surely is the best medicine for colds, stomach trouble and catarrh that I ever heard of."

DEVELOPING, PRINTING and ENLARGING

I have made arrangements with the Shorey Studio at Gorham, N. H. whereby I can have developing and printing promptly and carefully done at reasonable prices.

A NEW LINE OF LOCAL PHOTO POST CARDS

A. VANDEN KERCKHOVEN,
BETHEL, MAINE

feared our intelligence are beginning to prefer a woman who works with a well intentioned plan and understands the problems with which she has to deal. We are beginning to realize ourselves that "Knowledge is power" and if we are wise we shall regenerate society, and if we are foolish, hasty and unguided, we shall lose more than we gain.

A study of the income and how it can best be divided to serve the best purpose helps very materially in deciding how best to spend the means available.

DIVIDING THE INCOME.

Estimates have been made (material having been gathered from various places) showing how various incomes have had to be divided in order to care for the families under investigation. The amount spent for food can not vary to such a large extent as expenditures in other lines if the proper nourishment is secured.

A few figures will bring the problem before us. According to Ellen H. Richards, the ideal division of the income should be: Food, 25 per cent; rent, 20 per cent; operating expenses, 15 per cent; clothing, 15 per cent; higher life, etc., 25 per cent. However, as the income becomes less, the percentage for food becomes higher and less remains for other things.

For a family of two adults and two or three children (equal to four adults) the division of an income of \$4,000 would be according to Mrs. Richards, as follows:

Food, 25 per cent, equals \$1000.
Rent, 20 per cent, equals \$800.
Operating expenses, 15 per cent, equals \$600.
Clothes, 20 per cent, equals \$800.
Higher life, 20 per cent, equals \$800.
The division of an income of \$500 would show quite a change in percentage:

Food, 25 per cent, equals \$125.
Rent, 20 per cent, equals \$80.
Operating expenses, 15 per cent, equals \$45.
Clothes, 10 per cent, equals \$50.
Higher life, 10 per cent, equals \$50.

The medium income of \$1000 would show the following:

Food, 30 per cent, equals \$300.
Rent, 20 per cent, equals \$200.
Operating expenses, 10 per cent, equals \$100.
Clothing, 15 per cent, equals \$150.
Higher life, 25 per cent, equals \$250.

AN UNATTAINABLE IDEAL.

We can easily see that if the ideal division were applied to the \$500 income and 25 per cent were spent for food we should have for one year only \$120 or a little less than three cents per meal, which would be inadequate for any kind of efficiency.

Statisticians tell me that about 75 per cent of the male adults in our country are earning less than \$600 per year. Therefore, we must consider their problems as well as our own.

At the University of Maine and other places where home economics is taught the students learn the value of foods, prepare menus which shall come within a certain definite limit. This can be done in any school or home with a very little thought and planning. Our girls need this kind of training if they are to be efficient citizens.

KINDERGARTEN TO UNIVERSITY.

The time will come when there will be a sequence of home training from the kindergarten to the university. The women's clubs will be a large factor in bringing this about. They have done much already—there is vastly more to do. Let us get a vision of this opportunity which is before us and help to lay the foundation of better and happier homes. Let us lay aside the thoughts that have bound us to petty things and use the great power which we have in regenerating society through the home. Do we not need the ballot in order to do this, but we do need honest, earnest, pure devoted women who can see beyond the needle and the frying pan, the real meaning of home economics and who will use their knowledge and influence to secure the kind of training for our girls which will best fit them for most efficient lives.

"Generally speaking, women are—"

"Yes, they are!"

"Are what?"

"Generally speaking."

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mrs. H. F. Maxim visited with her parents at North Bridgton last week. Her sister, Ruth Chadbourne, returned home with her.

Mrs. Belle Chase was a guest of relatives at Bethel the week end.

Mrs. Louise Nason, who has been visiting her brother, Charles Willey, this summer, returned to her home at Everett, Mass., Saturday.

Mrs. James Crooker is caring for the sick at Oxford.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rand visited with relatives at Hanover, Sunday.

Winnifred Maxim returned Thursday to Bridgton Academy.

School commenced Tuesday with Miss Jeffards teacher in the grammar and Ruth Farrington teacher in the primary room.

Laura Cole of Greenwood was a guest of relatives, Sunday.

Locke's baseball team played at Hanover, Saturday. Locke's won 8 to 7 after a tonning game. L. P. Bryant took the team over in his auto.

Miss L. M. Stearns' fall millinery opening will be this week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Rheumatism Pains Stopped.

The first application of Sloan's Liniment goes right to the painful part—it penetrates without rubbing—it stops the Rheumatic Pains around the joints and gives relief and comfort. Don't suffer! Get a bottle to-day! It is a family medicine for all pains, hurts, bruises, cuts, sore throat, neuralgia and chest pains. Prevents infection. Mr.

Chas. H. Wentworth, California, writes:

"It did wonders for my Rheumatism, pain is gone as soon as I apply it. I recommended it to my friends as the best Liniment I ever used."

Guaranteed. 25c at your Druggist.

Advertisement

Don't judge another's character by the qualities you possess within yourself.

FREE N FREE**Memoirs of Napoleon**

In Three Volumes

This man caused the last general European war.

His personal memoirs, written by his secretary, Baron De Menval, are full of the most absorbing incidents, especially in view of the present great European struggle.

Just a hundred years ago, his ambitions bated the Continent in a sea of blood. France alone, under his leadership, fought Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, and Great Britain—and won.

Get these Memoirs

Free

By special arrangement with the publishers of COLLIER'S, The National Weekly, we are enabled to offer a limited number of these three-volume sets of the Memoirs of Napoleon free with a year's subscription to Collier's and this paper. The offer is definitely limited—to get advantage of it you must act promptly.

Sherlock Holmes Stories Exclusively in Collier's

All the Sherlock Holmes stories published in 1913 will be printed exclusively in Collier's.

"The Return of the King" picture of the European War will appear every week in the monthly section of Collier's.

The daily fiction writers will appear each week in short story serial form.

Miss Sullivan's family Editorial and widely quoted columns on Congress will continue to be an exclusive feature.

Special Offer to our Readers

Your own home paper and COLLIER'S, The National Weekly, together with the three volumes of the Memoirs of Napoleon, will be sent to you at the price of Collier's alone, plus 50c to cover the cost of packing and shipping the Memoirs.

Send your order to this office now.

If you are not a subscriber, you can subscribe for one year free of charge, and receive the three volumes of the Memoirs.

COLLIER'S \$1.50 Special combination price, including the three volume \$3.00

MEMOIRS \$1.00

CANTON

The next meeting of the Canton Universalist Circle will be held Oct. 1, with Mrs. Nellie DeCoster.

Mrs. Mabelle Glines has returned from Woodford, where she was called by the illness of her son, Harold Glines. Ernest Glover of Portland has been visiting in Hartford and Canton.

W. S. Marble of Dixfield was in town, Friday.

Asa Robinson of Turner has been visiting Cyrus Head.

Mrs. Helen Eastman is staying at the home of H. T. Tirrell for a few weeks.

Miss Ethel Russell has returned to her school in Auburn.

Mrs. Nettie Allen and young son of Rumford have been guests of Nathan Reynolds and family.

The Misses Mildred and Ruth Richardson and Miss Ada Bonney went to Turner, Monday, to enter Leavitt Institute.

Mrs. Alice Walker of New York is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen French.

Mabel and Ida Barker of Hartford have been guests of John Briggs and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Winter and Mrs. Jane Benson have returned to their home in Brockton, Mass.

Fred Stetson and family of Sumner were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dodge and family.

Miss Montee York is attending E. L. H. S., at Auburn.

Miss Marguerite Hollis has returned to her studies at Hebron Academy.

The Misses Abbie, Irene and Maud Coombs of Portland are guests of S. C. Jones and family and F. W. Dodge and family.

Flora M. Mitchell of Portland has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Sarah Reynolds and family.

Philander Kidder of Auburn has been visiting his granddaughter, Mrs. Jerry, and Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dearborn.

Wm. Mitchell has been spending a week in Lewiston.

A good number of Canton and Hartford people attended the State Fair last week.

Chas. Berry has been visiting in Lewiston.

Howard, Carrie and Joshua Wagner of Livermore Falls have been guests of John Briggs and family.

Whitney Lodge, F. & A. M., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—W. M., Arthur Packard; S. W., O. C. Fuller; J. W., A. L. Poland; D. D., Hermon Childs; J. D., Geo. Rose; Secy., A. E. Russell, Jr.; Treas., Frank M. Oliver.

Mrs. Amanda House is visiting her son, R. G. House, of North Turner.

Miss Eva Briggs was at Livermore Falls the past week, to assist Dr. L. B. Hayden in surgical cases.

The Misses Eva and Lena Russell have returned to Brockton, Mass., to resume teaching. Dana Russell, who attends school there, accompanied her mother.

Theon Woodward of Lakeport, N. H., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Woodward and family.

Sussey Wallin entered Hebron Academy this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Oldham of Ridgerville have been guests of C. F. Oldham and family.

Alice Card has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Fred Stetson, of Sumner.

Fred Gates of Haverhill, Mass., is visiting at the home of Emery Parsons of Hartford.

Oscar Wagner and family of Livermore Falls have been guests of Mrs. Wagner's brother, Joshua MacKay, of Hartford.

Miss Glynn DeCosier went to Washington, D. C., Monday, for the season.

Miss Norma Heald, who has been spending the summer with her aunt at Isle au Haut, has returned home.

Mrs. Joanna Mitchell has returned from Portland.

Dr. F. W. Morse, M. A. Waite and A. F. Russell, Jr., attended a democratic rally at Lewiston, Friday evening.

Donald Patridge, principal of Canton High school, is rooming with Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Towle.

The village schoolhouse has been undergoing minor repairs and receiving a new coat of paint. Schools commenced Monday.

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Pantine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrhs, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ill health it has no equal.

For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Pantine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority.

Women who have been cured say

it is "worth its weight in gold."

At druggists. 50c large box, or by mail.

The Pantine Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

BLUE STORES

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED E. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1908 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

THE STORY OF OUR
BETHEL REFUGEE.

Continued from page 1.

slaves were the people who "dare not speak while alive—and could not when dead."

AN INTERESTING GUIDE.

Our guide in Budapest was a naturalized American who had served in our Civil War, under Sheridan, and was one of the scouts who found Booth after Lincoln was assassinated. He is now living on his U. S. A. pension money, so he is glad to see Americans and show them his city. I have not time to tell of all we saw in these wonderful cities—palaces, houses of parliament, opera houses, art galleries, museums, and parks—of grand and beautiful architecture and design.

Then away from the work of man to the marvelous work of God—in a trip through the Dolomites—those glorious peaks that reach far into the heavens with their many colored sides, reflecting new beauties at each turn. Our automobile tour in these mountains will never be forgotten, stopping at Salzburg, Gobles, Cortina, Gozen and Innsburg, up through the Bavarian Tyrol to Oberammergau, the home of the "Passion Play." By private carriage we went through the castle country, stopping at the three famous castles of the so-called crazy King Ludwig. We admired, as every one must, his wonderful taste and skill—as shown at Lichtenbergh (the Bries palace), Neuschwanstein—the beautiful new castle on the heights—and Hohenschwangau, the home for many years of the King and his mother, and then on to Bayreuth to hear and see the great Wagner operas, whose scenes were painted on the walls of these famous castles. We were impressed by the kindness, the courtesy, the lovable nature of these Bavarian Germans and their beautiful country and peaceful homes. They did not want war any more than we do in our home land.

ARRIVED IN BAYREUTH.

We arrived in Bayreuth on July 25 in time for the performance of "Rhein gold" in the second series of the "Ring." We found the city in gala attire, beautifully decorated with the lovely blue and white bunting in honor of the King, who was expected on Thursday to unveil the new fountain, and celebrate their six hundredth birthday.

On Sunday, July 26, with our dear Behmann-Helck to introduce us, we visited Wagner's home ("Wahnfried") and met the family. Afterwards as we stood by the grave of "The Great Master," and laid our flowers there, the Royal Military band in the Hof-Garden adjuring, struck the chords of the "March of the Holy Grail" from "Parsifal."

We listened awestruck at the solemnity of the occasion, as we heard that wonderful music. Later the band played the "Overture of Der Freyheit," as we stood under the trees in that beautiful park, with hundreds of others, in that peaceful, happy city with no thought of war! That week was one to long remember. Each day some great opera wonderfully given in that specially arranged for the purpose "Wagner Music Hall." Thursday night a grand concert in the Royal opera house. Behmann-Helck sang "Ozrat Is Jekovah the Lord," and a full chorus sang "Chorus" by Beethoven. The King did not come but sent his nephew, Prince Albrecht.

This was the first that we heard of our ransom and when this we did not feel that Germany would be seriously involved. On Friday was the public demonstration in the Palace school children and soldiers marched and sang in the public square, with suitable speeches and with the ceremony the festival was over, the water downed, the flags downed, and "Heil Helck" were heard from every voice. That night the Prince was in the Royal box at the opera of the "Flying Dutchman." The hall was packed, but as we left we heard rumors of war danger, and began to plan that instead of going as we intended to Munich, where we had tickets for the opera the following week, we had better get out of Germany. Behmann-Helck was very anxious that we should go at once to some place of safety, and she said:

"Oh, my beloved Deutschland, du, je te déserterai. Je ne veux faire aucun sacrifice. Terrible things will happen, and I hope you and your friends to stay." I asked her to go too, and she said, "No, I must stay here, and do

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Cataract that cannot be cured by Hall's Cataract Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 14 years, and believe him perfectly qualified in his business to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent in—50 cents per bottle. Sold at Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

my duty by the Wagners and the foscives, until sure I am no longer needed." She was most gracious to us always, and introduced me as "Frau Chapman," the wife of the great "Cappel Meister" William Chapman, who conducts the great Maine festival where I sing, in America," and with her own fascinating smile and loss of her head. "Oh, great festivals, I love them all in Maine!" She was the same sweet genuine, lovable woman in Bayreuth as here.

On Saturday, August 1, we listened to the magnificent rendition of "Paradies." Never did I hear any thing to compare with it, and its music will ring in my ears forever. At the close of the second act, Theodore Scheide, who sang the part of "Klingsor," a handsome young fellow with glorious baritone voice, came to say "Goodbye" to "Madame" who sat at the table next to us. He was off to the world. His castle had fallen and so had his hopes for a great musical career, but his Emperor had called him, and he went before the last act. Many in the orchestra also left.

We said goodbye to dear Madame, also, but remained until the close of the opera, and then we fled, really ran down the boulevard to our hotel, took our bags and were on the 11:20 train for Nuremberg, to fly to London next day. While we were in that music hall listening to that wondrous music, Germany had declared war with Russia. In those few hours all was changed. The streets were alive with soldiers and people, boys and girls marching and singing their national anthems, and our hearts were sad, as we left Bayreuth. How can I describe that dreadful Sunday, August 2, and the trip from Nuremberg to London, which took us 54 hours! Three times we were stopped and our baggage examined—over our persons—for letters or papers. The officers were so suspicious and afraid of spies!

SCENES OF PAINTING.
As we passed from Frankfort to Cologne via Coblenz, we saw many scenes of parting, as the soldiers left their wives and sweethearts, sons, their mothers; brothers, their sisters, and the crowds and confusion at the stations was beyond description. At Cologne we heard of the alarm over spies and that one had been shot at the station, from train preceding ours. We crossed the bridge with all the windows closed, and soldiers on the train, and were told, for our comfort, that they feared a bomb would be thrown from the train to wreck the bridge. Several bridges had been mined and were ready for the word to blow them up. These tales make travelling such a joy! We sat for nearly three hours on our bags, in the hot sun at Frankfort, trying to get on some train for Holland. Finally we were put on what was supposed to be a through train, to be ordered out when we reached Cleve, near the frontier, at 1:30 p.m. After a thorough examination of all our belongings, we were told that no trains would cross the frontier, but at 3 a.m., we could get an electric car to take us around another way. We could wait where we pleased.

The station was small, and there was not even a place to sit down. We had English and French gold, also American gold bills, but our German gold was exhausted, and they laughed at any other. Through the kindness of an Austrian musician, who was in our compartment on the train and understood our distress, we were supplied and assisted until we all reached London and repaid him in English gold. He showed us a piece of refuge three miles out of Cleve, to which we walked, a lonely summer hotel called "Mayflower," where we were kindly treated, and at 3 a.m. had something to eat and drink, after all day on the train with only an apple and a sandwich. We tried to sleep, just as the day was breaking, and rested a few hours. Then took the electric car, and rode to the frontier, where we were again examined. We walked across the frontier and were again examined, then took a carriage for three miles more to the rail road station at Nijmegen, where we took a train for the Hook of Holland.

SCENES OF CONFUSION.
Soldiers everywhere! Crowds of people, carbines and bayonets! We were lost in a moraling sense of humanity, but we went with the crowd, were literally packed through the gates, and found ourselves the last ones allowed to pass on the already reverberated beat for the English drum.

MADE US ALL ARIN.
They made us all skin. In the lovely park, horses were quartered, surrounded from all parts of the city. Selfridge and other large stores were stripped because horses were taken so they could not deliver their goods.

On Sunday, August 3, we went to a wonderful service at St. Paul's in the morning, and heard a fine sermon by Rev. Oillard, less from Mr. Kriegel chapter, 17th and 18th verses.

behind to wait 24 hours more! The rain was pouring down, the decks were so crowded we could not move. We had tried for sleeping accommodations, as we had no wraps or suitable protection from cold. The situation was desperate. Many rolled themselves in blankets and robes and laid on the decks. We finally secured three places on the very lowest deck, but we were thankful to be anywhere away from the crowd. Never did the words "far from the maddening crowd" appear to us as at this time. In the morning we sailed into the port of Harwich, through the channel with men of war and torpedo boats on either side, their guns all pointing towards us. It was easy to imagine what would have happened had a German ship appeared. And we looked up at the Union Jack that floated over our heads and thanked God for England and the protection of her flag, next best to our own beloved stars and stripes.

ANOTHER MAD RUSH.

At Harwich another mad rush for seats on the train, and the dining car for breakfast. How good it seemed to get the delicious bacon and eggs, the rolls and tea and coffee of England.

As Miss Noyes was holding the compartment while we skirmished for breakfast table, a very sick girl was brought to her, begging for a place. Miss Noyes made room, and during the entire trip it took two persons to care for this very ill girl, only 17, in school at the Hague. She had been ordered home alone. Fright, exposure on boat, fatigue and the sense of loneliness, had prostrated her. She was fortunate to find such a friend as Miss Noyes, and was better when we left her at Liverpool station, in the care of conductor and matron, who had telephoned to her friends to come and meet her. We forgot ourselves and discomfort in the care of this sweet, young girl. "Safe in London!" Yes, but for how long! We arrived Tuesday, August 4, with thousands of others, to find the banks closed. S. S. offices over-crowded, Cook & American Express almost paralyzed. We climbed to our home dear ones, and went to "Hamburg Amerika" office where we had to pay \$400 for accommodation home on the S. S. "America" sailing to Boston. We found no ships were sailing from Hamburg. Soon after this office was closed, windows boarded up and painted black, even the name was covered over.

For days we visited offices, and the Savoy hotel where we entered our names, for any passage to America on any boat. One day we had hopes of a stateroom on the "Minneapolis" for which we were to pay \$100 bonus, but the ship's sailing was cancelled and again we were disappointed.

The American committee at the Savoy was most capable and helpful. We were proud of the Americans and the systematic way that they handled the difficult problems. They were courteous and kind to all, and much more satisfactory than the regular Steamship offices where the few clerks found it impossible to reply to the people who stood three and four deep around the counters. The money question was serious for several days, but Thomas Cook and American Express cashed our checks for full value even during the panic, and as soon as the banks opened, we were all right with our letters of credit, and able to help others less fortunate than we.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

The day that we reached London, was a memorable one. England had given her ultimatum to Germany and at midnight the war cry was sounded. From the thousands gathered at Trafalgar square who marched through Pall Mall to St. James park and Buckingham palace, came cheers and cries and songs, that were heard far and wide. We were at the Curzon hotel, just off Piccadilly, near the Ritz hotel, and the home of the Duke of Devonshire, now a Red Cross hospital.

We could distinctly hear all night long the bugle call, which each hour sent another regiment to the front.

THE SINGING OF THEIR NATIONAL HYMNS.

The singing of their national hymns, our own tune, "America," and the tramp, tramp of their feet, the sounds of cavalry and artillery as they left for their various parts of duty. They did not know where, only officers knew, but to war, to war!

War was in the air everywhere, and the excitement was so intense that the nervous strain was tremendous. We walked and rode past the barracks, and saw the soldiers lined up against the fence railing, their hands and arms reaching through to the wives or sweethearts outside for one more word of "goodbye," are their turn came and the bugle blew, and they had orders to march.

THE SINGING OF THEIR NATIONAL HYMNS.

They made us all skin. In the lovely park, horses were quartered, surrounded from all parts of the city. Selfridge and other large stores were stripped because horses were taken so they could not deliver their goods.

On Sunday, August 3, we went to a wonderful service at St. Paul's in the morning, and heard a fine sermon by Rev. Oillard, less from Mr. Kriegel chapter, 17th and 18th verses.

The boy choir sang "Cast Thy Burden Upon the Lord," from our beloved oratorio "Elijah." In the afternoon we walked past Buckingham palace and saw a regiment leaving, and Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra and the Princess Mary with others on the balcony receiving the salutes as the soldiers marched by. Then we went to the services at Westminster Abbey, and stood near the spot where so recently the last and rites were performed for our beautiful Queen of Song, Lillian Nordica. We heard a grand sermon by Canon Wilberforce on the "Mystery of Christians," and the choir and congregation sang to the familiar tune of "Dundee," "O Lord of Bethel, By Whose Hand Thy People Still Are Fed."

This surely appealed to me, and we all sang through our tears. The next day the American company sent us to the Inter Travel Co. at No. 3 Regent street and from Mr. Oliver there, we received every courtesy, and he arranged our passage home on the "Athenia" of the Donaldson line, sailing from Glasgow, as the best and safest place we could then secure.

So, on Saturday, August 16, we sailed in the "extension" so-called, with many other refugees.

It is a second-class boat, and we were allowed every privilege of its passengers, but we were really in the steerage quarters. However, we had a room to ourselves, and although it was dark and low, and the beds had only iron slats, no springs, yet we were "going home."

We did have mattresses and bedding, and things were now and clean, but we had no wash-basin or water or conveniences of any kind, and we were obliged to eat at the tables "down there" so we were not real comfortable, and it is best not to dwell on the menu or dining room comforts. We had our chairs on the upper deck, and met many charming people, many doctors and their wives returning from the Congress of Surgeons in London.

The ship generally carries 75 second class and 150 steerage. Its capacity considered 250. We had 550 in second class and "extension," and about 20 who were real steerage, but were in fourth class quarters.

He stated that Mr. Radford was the keynote of the body in voting to ask direct aid from the government in the present crisis which confronts the American farmer as a result of the titanic struggle across the water. A plan was formulated whereby the Federal government will be asked to take the farmers over the emergency, and a committee was appointed to go to Washington to consult with Federal authorities relative to the situation.

A high tribute was paid to the work of Peter Radford by National President, C. S. Barrett, in his opening address to the convention, who declared that it was the Radford type of men

which keep one's faith sound, his courage high and renews his faith in humanity.

He stated that Mr. Radford had been of invaluable assistance to him in his work and that his wise counsel and suggestions had materially assisted him in the solution of problems confronting the national work.

The National Union has strong and active organizations in twenty-seven States of the Union and is composed of a membership numbering eight million.

The officers of the Union were unanimously re-elected for the coming year, as follows:—President, C. S. Barrett, Georgia; Vice-President, A. V. Swift, Oregon; Secretary-Treasurer, A. C. Davis, Arkansas.

THE MEN BEHIND THE FLOW.

The eleventh annual meeting of the National Farmers' Union was in session for three days at Fort Worth last week.

The delegates attending the meeting came from more than two-thirds of the States in the Union and every branch of agricultural endeavor was represented.

The wheat farmer from the northwest, the corn farmer from the middle west, the tobacco farmer from the Virginias and the cotton farmer from the sunny south—all held council together and were united in their efforts to solve the grave problem which now confronts the American farmer.

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Taylor Co.
TON
MERCHANTS
ANT
POULTRY
ND
PRODUCTS.

ER HILL.

Uman attended the last week.

her and two daughters were recent guests

Wheeler and son, Er-

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hillbrook and son-in-

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to attend the County

Allister is still quite

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called on friends

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as teacher of the

the grammar school

is.

Thurston from Frye

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Augusta M. Pratt, of

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earns' fall millinery

this week, Thursday,

day.

one? Constipated?

new Life Pills will cure

ally flow of Blis and

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body poisons. They

Your Stomach and Liv-

general system. First

of that depressed,

and constipated condi-

Druggists. Adv.

BETHEL.

man left for his home,

spending his vacation

W. A. Farwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Peabody and Doreas

Peabody enjoyed an auto trip to Lew-

iston, Sunday, with Mr. Verne Foley.

Judge Albert Norton spoke Friday

evening to a large audience gathered

at the Progressive headquarters in the

Stein Theatre. The band was in at-

tendance.

The harvest supper given by the

ladies of the Universalist Church on

Tuesday evening was well patronized.

Ruth Peabody returned from Lew-

iston, Sunday night, having spent a

week here visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Peabody and Doreas

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Bethel, Maine.

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Physician and Surgeon,
Bethel, Me.
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Humboldt, Maine.
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to order for any size or dimensions for
entire buildings or foundations. We
have 100 different designs and dimen-
sions of blocks. We also have a good
assortment of blocks for retaining
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floors.

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ARTIST, TAXIDERMIST,
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CURRENT TIME TABLE.		
Effective January, 1914		
EAST BOUND		
Stations	No. 4	No. 16
Bethel, Janes.	3:15	8:00
Dalton, Pa.	3:15	8:00
West Bethel,	4:15	8:45
BETHEL,	4:15	8:45
Lock's Mills,	4:15	8:45
Lyndonville,	4:15	8:45
South Paris,	4:25	9:45
Weston, White,	4:25	9:45
Portland,	4:25	9:45
WEST BOUND	No. 11	No. 1
Bethel, Janes.	7:45	7:00
Portland,	7:45	7:00
Lyndonville,	8:45	8:00
South Paris,	8:45	8:00
Weston, White,	8:45	8:00
Portland,	8:45	8:00
Stations	No. 11	No. 1
Bethel, Janes.	8:45	8:00
Portland,	8:45	8:00
Lyndonville,	9:45	9:00
South Paris,	9:45	9:00
Weston, White,	9:45	9:00
Portland,	9:45	9:00
Stations	No. 11	No. 1
Bethel, Janes.	9:45	9:00
Portland,	9:45	9:00
Lyndonville,	10:45	10:00
BETHEL,	10:45	10:00
South Paris,	10:45	10:00
Weston, White,	10:45	10:00
Portland,	10:45	10:00
Stations	No. 11	No. 1
Bethel, Janes.	10:45	10:00
Portland,	10:45	10:00
Lyndonville,	11:45	11:00
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Weston, White,	11:45	11:00
Portland,	11:45	11:00
Stations	No. 11	No. 1
Bethel, Janes.	11:45	11:00
Portland,	11:45	11:00
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Bethel, Janes.	12:45	12:00
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Bethel, Janes.	1:45	1:00
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Weston, White,	7:45	7:00
Portland,	7:45	7:00
Stations	No. 11	

5 Women Avoid Operations

For years we have been stating in the newspapers of the country that a great many women have escaped serious operations by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is true.

We are permitted to publish in this announcement extracts from the letters of five women. All have been recently received unsolicited. Could any evidence be more convincing?

HODDON, ME.—"I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached and I was so nervous I could not sleep, and I thought I never would be my better until I submitted to an operation, but I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman."—Mrs. H. A. Sowers, Hoddon, Me.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor, and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying perfect health."—Mrs. Rosa Sims, 16 Winona St., Charlotte, N. C.

HANOVER, PA.—"The doctor advised a severe operation but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it."—Mrs. Ada Witz, 16 Stock St., Hanover, Pa.

DECATUR, ILL.—"I was sick in bed and three of the best physicians said I would have to be taken to the hospital for an operation as I had something growing in my left side. I refused to submit to the operation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and it worked a miracle in my case, and I tell other women what it has done for me."—Mrs. Laura A. Griswold, 2300 Blk. East William Street, Decatur, Ill.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—"I was very irregular and for several years my side pained me so that I expected to have to undergo an operation. Doctors said they knew of nothing that would help me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I became regular and free from pain. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—Mrs. C. H. Griffith, 7305 Madison Av., Cleveland, O.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

MOLOKAI, LEPER PEN OF HAWAII

The Most Desolate, Forsaken Spot On God's Earth

WHERE LIFE IS LIVING DEATH

A literal American Hell with All the Horrors of the Damned

(M. J. Brown, Courier, Oregon City)

I am going to write a little description of the loneliest, most desolate and seemingly God-forsaken spot on earth—the leper shores of Molokai.

An ancient Hawaiian legend has it that when the Sandwich Islands were in their making—when the safety valve of the internal fires under the Pacific opened and began the formation of the island of Molokai—the devil entered into a contract with the Almighty.

He asked that a projection of lava be run out into the sea and that a great wall be formed to shut it off from the rest of the land. He said in the ages to come he might need it for a hell. The terms were that his Satanic Majesty, would keep of the rest of the island, would not employ solicitors or drum trade, but would take just what naturally came to him.

These are not the words of the old Hawaiians when they tell you the story, but they express the substance. If there was such a deal, it was fulfilled to the letter by the party of the first part, for the leper peninsula of Molokai is a literal hell, in all the horrible details. But there is conclusive evidence in Honolulu that the devil is liable for a breach of contract on his part. He did not keep in his territory.

About the first move I made when I arrived in Honolulu was to get some information about the leper colony, and it would have been far easier to locate a Chinese gambling joint.

I paid for the ride. He told me that without a pass I would not be permitted to go through the settlement, but that I could see it if I would deliver it would gain me a try to the island; that the captain was a personal friend and that he had made arrangements with him the night before to take me over.

I did not much expect to see him again, but he kept the appointment, and he wrote a note to the captain of a little freight steamer, which he said if I would deliver it would gain me a try to the island; that the captain was a personal friend and that he had made arrangements with him the night before to take me over.

I paid for the ride. They don't talk about lepers on the islands of Oahu, and they don't want to. They don't know anything about the leper settlement of Molokai and don't want you to. Molokai is God's nearest island neighbor, and they can't ignore it, but to them the island is stock range—that's all.

"The leper island—oh, yes, there is a little colony on the shore of Molokai, but the disease is now pretty well stamped out. Before annexation there was a big colony, but now it has been pretty well done away with."

"That is about the line of reply given to any inquiry."

To the question as to how one can get onto the island, the answer is they don't know. A freight steamer, they will tell you, makes the round trip to Maui occasionally; it touches at the leper point, and perhaps one

will any leper that ever climbs the trail. There is no warning; no orders to go back. The Winchester comes to the eye, the leper falls over the cliff dead.

And as I looked across the blue waters of the Pacific, I wondered how many hundreds had swum out and never come back, swam out to drown, or to be eaten by the huge sharks which abound around these islands.

And I wondered how many others in the stage of realization, had opened the veins of their wrists and let their life blood soak up the hot sands of Molokai.

There are about 600 lepers on the island today and I was told that this is the average number, that they are brought there about as fast as they die. They are there in all stages of the loathsome disease. Some so far gone they are unable to feed themselves and others in the first stages, who work at truck growing and other pursuits.

The leper island is a peninsula of about 3,000 acres, in the shape of the letter U. On three sides it is surrounded with water, which is alive with man-eating sharks and on the land side about a mile back from the beach is a wall of rock, whose straight sides rise to a height of about 2,000 feet. This wall is absolutely impassable except in one place, where a narrow and dangerous path zig-zags its way to the top. It is a path they say that only a mountain goat would feel safe on, yet many and many a poor leper has tried it—has tried it and failed—for even should they succeed in the perilous climb, at the top of the wall, day and night, year in and year out, sit sentinels, armed with Winchesters, and the man or beast who comes up that path is shot down as he gains the top and the vultures pick their bones on the rocks below.

And thus you see what a terribly strong prison is the leper pen. Leprosy is not contagious, but infectious. It is in this respect much like typhoid. It is contracted by contact, but a leper may handle an article, and later on one may become inoculated by handling the same article, and having a little scratch or break of the skin on his hands. And it is said it is also contracted by eating or drinking from the same dish.

It takes seven years from the time of contagion for the disease to manifest itself, and after it breaks out its progress may be fast or slow. Some die in four or five years, and some linger for thirty or forty years. The very first symptom of the malady is insensibility to heat through fingers. This is an infallible symptom, when a man touches a hot stone, or lights a match and can but duly feel the heat, that man knows he has leprosy, and that there is no earthly help for him. He knows he can conceal the symptoms for a long time and he knows (if he is a Hawaiian) that his relatives and friends will keep him hid for several years perhaps, yet he knows the end is Molokai and a living death, for life on Molokai is worse than death, for living one is dead.

The second symptoms are pink spots on the hands, a peculiar spot that physicians and those familiar with the disease know too well. Then comes a swelling of the head, which after a time disappears. The next stage is contraction of the fingers. They will close up as if they were grasping something, and they cannot be opened. And then come the other stages, stiffening of the joints; the fingers begin to slough off with dry rot; blindness; noses and lips rot away and slowly the patient decomposes while in life and finally death ends the horror.

But there is little, and some physicians say absolutely, no pain with the disease. Just a little ahead of the rot is a killing of the nerves, and as the disease progresses there is a dulling of the sensibilities and realization—the brain is deadened to the horror. And it is better for the devil that this is so, for otherwise Molokai would soon be depopulated—the lepers would all commit suicide.

I looked across the leper land, at the people moving to and fro down in the settlement; at the beautiful Pacific surrounding it on three sides, and then I looked up at the great brown bluffs of rock.

And I wondered how many hundreds, yes thousands, had tried to climb that mountain path and failed; how many had been shot down by the guards, and how many more hundreds had swum out into the ocean to drown or be eaten by sharks.

The awful horror of the leper hell comes to those who are in the first stages, who have been caught and banished to the island.

These people realize what is before them. Their realization has not yet been dulled by the malady. They see the horrible sights of living men and women dying by inches. They realize soon they will be like them. They know there is absolutely no cure or escape. So they tell me hundreds try to climb the path so that the guards will shoot them. The sentinels know this is a form of suicide. In protection to themselves and the rest of the island, there is but one thing to do—

kill any leper that ever climbs the trail. There is no warning; no orders to go back. The Winchester comes to the eye, the leper falls over the cliff dead.

And as I looked across the blue waters of the Pacific, I wondered how

many hundreds had swum out and never

come back, swam out to drown,

or to be eaten by the huge sharks

which abound around these islands.

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die. They are there in all stages of

the loathsome disease. Some so far

gone they are unable to feed them-

selves and others in the first stages,

who work at truck growing and other

pursuits.

I noted three lepers, men, who were

near the wharf, and I could not see

the least indication of the disease.

Until the captain called my attention to their hands, which were closed. These men were late arrivals. All three were

big, healthy-looking, Kanakas, and well dressed, and as is usual with newcomers, they held aloof from the regu-

lar inmates.

Two little girls, I judged from six

to eight years old, came up as near to the wharf as they were allowed,

and waved their hands to me. These children were born on the island and were at about the age when the horri-

ble inheritance visited upon them

would make its appearance.

They did not understand leprosy;

did not realize the awful life before

them. They gaily raced around and then I saw them go over where an old

woman was leaning on a staff, when the woman arranged one of the little

girls dresses. The woman was no doubt

in the advanced stages of the disease,

but was too far off to discern. It

seemed horrible to me to see her touch

the little child, yet no doubt the con-

tact could do no harm, as the girl was

a leper when born.

A member of the crew told me that

the stench from the disease was aw-

ful, but that the inmates did not sense

it. He said a friend of his who was

an employee of a freighting steamer

got a permit and went through the

settlement, and that the horror of the

leper pen so impressed him that he

resigned his job. He said he could

not look at the island after his visit,

and the captain of the boat told me

it was much better for my peace of

mind that I did not have a permit;

that I could never forget the horrors,

and that for seven years there would

be the anxiety of possible contraction.

As I look over my notes, I see I

have hardly started the leper story,

and will continue it in next week's

paper.

NEW USE FOR FLOWER POTS.

Pierre Lord, an American of French

ancestry, has just found that an ordi-

nary red clay flower pot can be made

use of to keep water, butter and other

things at refrigerator temperatures in

tropical climates or the hottest of Au-

gust days.

While an ordinary flower pot will

do, any sort of clay jars, porous vessels

or common unglazed earthenware pots

and receptacles may answer.

All you need to do is to molaten

a rag or bag cloth with strong salt water

and keep it over the top of the flower

pot. The ends should dip down into

a soap dish or basin on which the flower

pot stands. This draining dish must

be kept full of water all the time. A

dark, cool pantry, just where you

would keep an ice cooler or a refrig-

erator, is a good place to keep the

clay jar or pot.

Another way described by G. F.

Saunders is to wrap a layer of burlap

around a porous jar. The water or

butter or what is not put in the jar

and it is exposed to a current of air,

say, on a dark window sill with win-

dow open and shutters closed.

The water inside the porous pot per-

spires like water in a microscopic mole-

ture through to the outer surface. The

rabbit bag or burlap maintains such a slow

A GOOD COMPLEXION MEANS PURE BLOOD

Everybody that wants a fine, glowing, youthful skin, should take old reliable Hood's Sarsaparilla, a physician's prescription, which gives a clear, healthy color. When your blood is made pure, pimples, boils, blemishes disappear.

Languor, loss of appetite, tired feeling, weakness are symptoms of impure, unhealthy blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. Get a bottle today.

"TO ARMS! TO KILL!" CRIES EUROPE. "TO WORK! TO SAVE!" REPLIES AMERICA.

Continued from page 1.

It will not be as easy as it used to be to bring one side or the other to its knees.

Then the situation in France is vastly different from what it was in 1870 when, under the third Napoleon, the army was unprepared and insufficient, and the political, business and social world were honeycombed with corruption.

This time, in every way, France is better prepared, sounder, cleaner, more harmonious. Besides if Germany can count on some assistance from Austria, France can count on England, Belgium, Serbia and Russia.

Paris is better able to stand a siege. Even the fall of Paris, as we have said, would not bring France to sue for peace as before.

There is one other factor of supreme importance which has so far had little, if any, consideration, but which may act as a serious influence on the duration of the struggle.

What will be the attitude of the people as soldiers, want and pestilence get a greater grip upon them as the war progresses as crops are not harvested, as agriculture, industry, commerce come to a standstill, as governments go bankrupt?

Already we hear of uprisings in Russia, Poland, of bread riots in Berlin, of revolts of peasants and soldiers in some of the Austrian provinces.

Will the peoples, animated by so-called "patriotism," suffer to the end, or will they rise as they did in the days of the Commune in Paris?

Some insist that this is as much a war of the peoples as of their governments. They point to the action of the Socialists (especially in Germany, where they form a large part of the population) who are all fighting in their respective armies.

Others were equally confident that should the war be prolonged through the winter the agony will have become so intense that the masses will rise, women, children, all to put an end to militarism, to autocratic government, even for all.

Which will it be?

In any event the frightful conditions which now exist and their even more frightful consequences are going to give us Americans supreme opportunities to work, to become the saviour of outraged, exhausted humanity.

Among these opportunities not the least will be that we shall learn to become more self-reliant, to understand ourselves better, to appreciate more and more the inestimable advantages and resources which we have right here at home. It is not merely that we enjoy the blessings of peace, or abundant crops, of freedom from the burdens of the old world with their ever-present menace of race and religious antagonisms; it is not merely that our women will learn to set the fashion, instead of blindly and slavishly following those of foreign nations; it is not merely that we shall develop our own manufactures and resources, that we shall learn to visit our own resorts and drink their healing waters; it is not merely that we can make the slogan "Made in America" a patriotic catch-phrase to indicate a standard of highest quality and efficiency, but that we have the greatest opportunity in our whole history to prove to the world what "Democracy" means to human progress and human happiness.

Already our women are leading in Red Cross work. Already our bankers and business men are straightening out the money, industrial and commercial tangle which the war has brought about. Already the noble duty of man to man rather than a selfish exploitation of his misery and necessities is being preached from press and pulpit.

Thus this great Democracy of over a hundred millions, as yet immature, in large measure unorganized, with the gravest possible problems still before it, will melt not alone the torch of liberty in the world, but will bring nearer the day when by justice tested for by statesmen, died for by heroic women, martyred peasants as well as martyred Presidents, the day when we shall have something like "Peace on earth and good will among men."

John G. French.

The question is the voice of the highest within us, with the highest without us.

CURTIS ELECTED.

Continued from page 1.

County Attorney.

Dyer, Rep., 15
Beliveau, Dem., 24
Stearns, Prog., 5

Clerk of Courts.

Whitman, Rep., 16

Record, Dem., 24

Merrill, Prog., 5

Register of Deeds.

Bean, Rep., 15

Baldard, Rep., 24

Sanborn, Dem., 5

Sheriff.

Jones, Rep., 15

Frothingham, Dem., 24

Frost, Prog., 5

County Commissioner.

Bowker, Rep., 15

Gates, Dem., 24

Billings, Prog., 5

County Treasurer.

Atwood, Rep., 15

Smith, Dem., 24

Ridlon, Prog., 5

Representative to Legislature.

Thomas, Rep., 16

Goodwin, Dem., 24

GRAFTON.

Governor.

Haines, Rep., 4

Curtis, Dem., 7

Vote for other candidates same as that for Governor.

NORWAY.

Governor.

Haines, Rep., 109

Curtis, Dem., 279

Gardner, Prog., 131

State Auditor.

Callahan, Rep., 199

Sullivan, Dem., 279

Goodrich, Prog., 131

Representative to Congress.

Sewall, Rep., 184

McGillivray, Dem., 267

Wheeler, Prog., 183

State Senator.

Stanley, Rep., 108

Thurston, Dem., 273

Harlow, Prog., 133

County Attorney.

Dyer, Rep., 109

Beliveau, Dem., 270

Stearns, Prog., 131

Clark of Courts.

Whitman, Rep., 227

Record, Dem., 250

Merrill, Prog., 118

Register of Deeds.

Bean, Rep., 108

Sanborn, Dem., 253

Strickland, Prog., 121

Sheriff.

Jones, Rep., 179

Frothingham, Dem., 292

Frost, Prog., 130

County Commissioner.

Bowker, Rep., 183

Gates, Dem., 273

Billings, Prog., 131

County Treasurer.

Atwood, Rep., 100

Smith, Dem., 275

Ridlon, Prog., 120

UPTON.

Governor.

Haines, Rep., 120

Curtis, Dem., 253

Millet, Rep., 183

McClure, Dem., 250

Greeneleaf, Prog., 140

PANIS.

Governor.

Haines, Rep., 230

Curtis, Dem., 270

Gardner, Prog., 263

State Auditor.

Callahan, Rep., 230

Sullivan, Dem., 270

Goodrich, Prog., 253

Representative to Congress.

Sewall, Rep., 167

McGillivray, Dem., 254

Wheeler, Prog., 275

State Senator.

Jones, Rep., 122

Beliveau, Dem., 274

Stearns, Prog., 127

Clerk of Courts.

Whitman, Rep., 181

Frothingham, Dem., 235

Frost, Prog., 240

County Commissioner.

Bowker, Rep., 224

Gates, Dem., 274

Billings, Prog., 265

County Treasurer.

Atwood, Rep., 223

Smith, Dem., 273

Health, Dem., 263

Welles, Prog., 262

WOODSTOCK.

Governor.

Haines, Rep., 63

Curtis, Dem., 78

Gardner, Prog., 1

State Auditor.

Callahan, Rep., 221

Sullivan, Dem., 273

Goodrich, Prog., 265

Representative to Congress.

Sewall, Rep., 222

McGillivray, Dem., 224

Wheeler, Prog., 260

State Senator.

Stanley, Rep., 64

Tauris, Dem., 65

Marlow, Prog., 66

County Attorney.

Dyer, Rep., 204

Beliveau, Dem., 264

Stearns, Prog., 227

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Clerk of Courts.

Whitman, Rep., 66

Record, Dem., 6